

## Silver and Lead.

Silver, 65c. per ounce.  
Copper, 15c. per pound.  
Lead, 10c. per hundred weight.  
New York exchange, 137 1/2; New York broker, 137 1/2.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870.

# APOSTLE COWLEY STRS UP COMMENT BY SPEECH

Claimed That His Sermon at Opening of Conference Had a Political Color.

President Snow Delivers An Able Address at the Morning Session—Large Crowd Present.

Apostle Matthias F. Cowley delivered the pulpit of the Tabernacle yesterday an address that many of those present were free to term a Republican campaign oration. He said he wished there were no people in Utah, or in the country, who would raise their voices against the administration of the country, no matter to what party they belong. He wished the people of Utah to uphold the men elected to office and he wished the country to uphold the administration of the country. Much of his speech had to do with politics, and would up by telling a political story and asking his hearers to remember their prayers.

The effects of Apostle Cowley's address was widely felt. It was fully discussed and perhaps as frequently condemned on the street after the service. "Don't forget that you are a Latter-day Saint," he said.



CONFERENCE SKETCHES, BY A HERALD ARTIST.

vice. It certainly created a greater separation than anything that has been said in the pulpit in several years.

**Refers to Politics.**

Apostle Cowley in his address began very calmly to discuss the advantages of harmony in the various quorums of the church, and the importance of the last organized deacon's quorum. He worked himself into an oratorical passion before he concluded. The first time he used the word "political" the congregation seemed to prick up its ears for more. Apostle Cowley said, speaking of the necessity of always having the spirit of God:

"I cannot impress upon you too much the great blessing of the spirit of God. Every meeting a man attends, whether religious or political, at all times, and everywhere, he should carry the priest-hood with him. He should never forget that he is a Latter-day Saint. I sometimes think we are drifting from the old-fashioned spirit. I don't believe I want to tell you that Patrick Henry had the spirit of Nephi, which was the spirit of the Latter-day Saints. Their respect is based on their knowledge of the purposes of God in this country. People can have the same respect for the spirit of God."

**Best For the People.**

"I want to tell you that no circumstance will ever occur to influence this people, either from the administration, moral or political standpoint that God will not be in it. In politics or anything else we ought to seek the will of God and see what is best for the people."

Apostle Cowley then spoke of hypocrites in the church, referring to one man who used to go on the bonds of men charged with unlawful cohabitation but who took delight in fleeing them whenever he had a chance. He continued, reverting to his principal theme:

"There is not a class of people in the country more patriotic than the Latter-day Saints. Who ever heard them lift their voices against the institutions of this country? Who ever knew them to take a hand against the flag of this country?"

"I wish we had no men in this state or in this country who would raise their voices against the administration of this country, no matter what party they belong to. I wish the people would uphold the men elected to office. I wish to see men sustained to run this government who will uphold and sustain the constitution of the country."

"I want you, as Latter-day Saints, to uphold your quorums and remember your prayers that you may always have the spirit with you."

**Saints' Love of Country.**

"Perhaps I have said too much, but I do want to say this: That no people have made greater sacrifices for their country than have the Latter-day Saints. When our elders have been killed and slain, we have not retal-

day Saint above all. When it comes to the Democrats or Republicans, I feel like Sam Jones. Sam Jones, you know, is a man who says just what he believes. He was telling a story once, in which he said that down in Georgia he was a Democrat and was up to all kinds of Democratic tricks and drank Democratic whisky. It was bad, he said, but he drank it because he could not get it from the other fellows. The Republicans back in the hall started to laugh. "Oh, you needn't grin," said Sam. "I never got down in enough to join your party."

"Now, if I have said anything wrong, I am willing to atone for it. President Snow or any of the other brethren." The apostle closed here.

**President Snow's Statement.**

President Snow was seen at the Beehive house last evening with reference to the address of Apostle Cowley. He stated at the outset that he saw no opportunity for either political party to take offense at anything that was said. "I thought I heard the entire discourse," said he, "and I certainly do not think we have any right to take offense at anything that was said. I don't believe I want to tell you that Patrick Henry had the spirit of Nephi, which was the spirit of the Latter-day Saints. Their respect is based on their knowledge of the purposes of God in this country. People can have the same respect for the spirit of God."

"I don't suppose anybody knew Apostle Cowley was to speak, much less what topic he would choose. Personally, I do not know what party he belongs to, nor is it of any concern to me. I have said before that the church is not in politics, and I say so now. I see that politics are warming up in this state and I have resolved not to make any statement that might be misleading to either side. As I have before stated, I have warm friends on both sides, and I am friendly to both. I certainly should not say anything or sanction anything that might tend to destroy that friendship."

When told that certain parties had been distributing Republican campaign literature at the Tabernacle gates, President Snow said he had no knowledge of it, and seemed to deplore that such a thing should be done. He said that he had been the chief of the church during the afternoon, and he had been present at the conference. He was working for the Republican ticket, as some enemies of the Republican party have stated, or that Perry Heath's call at the president's office had anything to do with politics. He said that question had not arisen at all while Mr. Heath was in his presence, further than that he had been presented as an official of the Republican national committee.

**Apostle Cowley's Statement.**

Apostle Cowley was not at all worried over the outcome of his afternoon address at the Tabernacle. He said that he was good gospel and the public and politicians can take it for what it is worth. I have no apologies to offer, and I have no regrets.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BRYAN ROUSES THE HOOSERS

Republican Communities Enthusiastic For Him.

LEADER SAYS HE IS SURE OF STATE

Talks of Trusts—Cites Oregon and the Negroes.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 5.—The meeting which closed here at 10 o'clock tonight was the last of a series of remarkably large political demonstrations made in connection with the appearance of William J. Bryan in Indiana.

Mr. Bryan left Indianapolis early this morning with the intention of visiting during the day many places as possible in his tour of the Grange belt of the state. In pursuance of that purpose he almost circled the city of Indianapolis, visiting no fewer than nine counties and making an even dozen speeches.

The speeches were made in succession at Noblesville, Avon, Tippecanoe, Ellettsville, Alexandria, Marion, Hartford City, Muncie, Winchester, Richmond, New Castle and Anderson. A majority of these places are important manufacturing centers and all the communities traversed are considered Republican in politics. They could not, however, have given the Democratic candidate a more cordial reception than they extended if the sentiment had been unanimously for him. There were immense outpourings at all the towns visited, and no interruptions indicating pronounced opposition occurred. They were everywhere met by most places much enthusiasm manifested by Mr. Bryan's supporters, and after the last speech at Anderson he expressed himself as greatly pleased with the day's experiences.

Trusts formed the subject of Mr. Bryan's first speeches of the day, but at Richmond, Mr. Bryan devoted all his time to imperialism. The presiding officer at the Richmond meeting was Henry U. Johnson, formerly a prominent member of congress and until recently a pronounced Republican.

**Points to Bryan.**

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Marion some one in the audience asked in regard to the anti-trust law. Mr. Bryan said:

"My friend, I am glad that you asked me that; I am prepared for you. Now, am going to assume that the Republican who asked the question is an honest man. I am going to ask him to state to me the purpose of the anti-trust law. I will read a provision of that constitution. It says:

"Section 35. No free negro or mulatto shall be introduced into the time of the adoption of this constitution shall come, reside, or be within this state, except as provided by any contract or maintain any such therein, and the legislative assembly shall provide by law for the removal by public officers of all such negroes or mulattos, or for their effectual exclusion from the state and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the state or employ or harbor them."

"That amendment was adopted before the civil war; it makes it unlawful for a free negro to go into the state, and it authorizes the officers to put him out. But you say that it is old. Let me remind you that last June an amendment was made to repeal that portion of the constitution which was up to all kinds of Democratic tricks and drank Democratic whisky. It was bad, he said, but he drank it because he could not get it from the other fellows. The Republicans back in the hall started to laugh. "Oh, you needn't grin," said Sam. "I never got down in enough to join your party."

"Now, if I have said anything wrong, I am willing to atone for it. President Snow or any of the other brethren." The apostle closed here.

**Feels Sure of Indiana.**

At Tippecanoe Mr. Bryan was introduced by J. A. Winters, the former governor, as the "next president."

Mr. Bryan said in response:

"I am glad to be introduced to you by the next governor of Indiana for whatever may become of my chance in this race, I do not think there is much doubt about Indiana. Mr. Kern only has Indiana to fight while I have forty other states."

Mr. Bryan discussed the trust question and said that the Republicans gained power in 1896 by trust contributions.

"The Republican party needs more money now than it did then," he said, "and it could not get it if it did not take offense at anything that was said."

At Ellettsville, Mr. Bryan referred to the visit of President McKinley to the state and said that the Republicans were opened, saying:

"Today the Republican party must meet its record on the trust question, on the day of a question of the constitutional question. Whenever an institution is opened the Republicans make great money out of it. I invite distinguished people from abroad to be present at the opening, but when a trust factory they do not invite a president or anybody else to preside at the closing."

And that the tin plate trust has closed down a part of the works of the state, I find that these trusts, organized to monopolize the trade and control the market and fix the price on raw material and finished product and industrial independence and condemning our children to perpetual clerkship under monopoly."

"The Republican party is building up an industrial despotism that compels millions of people to get on their knees in the morning and pray to the trust for their daily bread. I want to ask you whether you believe it is a good system."

Mr. Bryan again referred to the closing down of a part of the works of the state, and said that the trust had been the chief of the church during the afternoon, and he had been present at the conference. He was working for the Republican ticket, as some enemies of the Republican party have stated, or that Perry Heath's call at the president's office had anything to do with politics. He said that question had not arisen at all while Mr. Heath was in his presence, further than that he had been presented as an official of the Republican national committee.

**ROOSEVELT'S VOICE FALLS.**

"Hero" Candidate Is Wearing Out Under Strain.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 5.—Governor Roosevelt, who spoke in this city and Davenport, Ia., tonight, thus closing another day of hard campaigning, is beginning to feel the effects of arduous work. He has been speaking from ten to twenty times each day, closing the day's labors usually with a night meeting, and is beginning to show signs of fatigue.

It is even now being suggested that all his eastern engagements shall be postponed for one week. This matter will be determined by the national

# BRYAN SHOWS HOW MCKINLEY WOBLES AND DOES FLIP-FLOPS ON GRAVE ISSUES.

Hartford City, Ind., Oct. 5.—Mr. Bryan found here a text for his remarks in some McKinley posters conspicuously displayed on a dead wall in the distance. Referring to these posters, Mr. Bryan said:

"I see over on the side of that barn a bill, or a poster, and all that I can make out from here is that McKinley was right. Now, the question I want to ask is, which time was he right? You know, my friends, a man who is on both sides of a question has a great advantage over the man who is only on one side. The man who gets both sides must be right some time, but when was Mr. McKinley right—when he denounced Grover Cleveland's financial policy, or when he did the same thing that Mr. Cleveland did? Which time was he right—when he said in his letter of acceptance that we did not need more money, or this year when he boasted in his letter of acceptance that we had more money and therefore ought to be glad? Was he right when he said in his letter of 1896 that he would keep in circulation all the silver, or when he signed the bill to retire the greenbacks and substitute a national bank note?"

"Was he right when in his inaugural address he promised to enforce the law against the trusts, or was he right when he did not enforce the law against the trusts when he had promised to do so? Was he right when he pointed out the evils of the trust in his inaugural message, or was he right when he appointed an attorney general from New Jersey, the home of trusts, and allowed him to draw his salary without enforcing the laws entrusted to his keeping?"

"Was he right when he said, in 1897, that forcible annexation was criminal aggression and contrary to our code of morality, or was he right when he sent the 65,000 soldiers 7,000 miles away from home to force annexation upon an unwilling people?"

"Was he right when he said, last December, that it was our 'Plain Duty' to give free trade to Porto Rico, or was he right when he asked the members of congress to vote against giving free trade to Porto Rico?"

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committee on the arrival of Governor Roosevelt in Chicago Saturday night.

**Bribe Story Unfounded.**

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Lulu D. Hay of Jacksonville, Ill., has sent to Senator Jones, chairman of the committee on the alleged bribery story that she knew that W. J. Bryan was paid \$10,000 by the mine owners to cause a silver plank to be incorporated in the Kansas City platform.

**Larrazolo Is Nominated.**

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 5.—The Democratic territorial convention today nominated D. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas for delegate to congress.

**DRIVEN MAD BY SIEGE.**

Educator Tells How One Woman Succumbed at Pekin.

New York, Oct. 5.—The New York Times has received a communication from the Rev. Dr. William Alexander Parsons Martin, the aged president of the new imperial university of China, reciting the story of the siege and fall of Pekin as he saw it. Dr. Martin first went to China as a Presbyterian missionary to Ning Po, half a century ago, and is widely known as the author of many books dealing with China.

He says:

"Not only were our men at their post of danger night and day, but the women were equally on the alert and equally brave. They made sand bags in great numbers, over 10,000, using curtains of silk and satin, as well as other costly materials. The sand bags were used to strengthen our defenses, many of them serving for parapets on house tops, where guards were stationed."

"The cheerfulness of our ladies did much to encourage the men. All knew that the enemy would give no quarter and that women falling into their hands would suffer a fate worse than death. Young women requested their friends to shoot them, and a mother of six resolved to shoot her children and then to kill herself. Stern necessity admits no argument. During an attack one woman broke down and went into hysterics and one more went mad. These were solitary instances of weakness. In general, calmness and even hilarity prevailed."

while working in the mines at Mowqua last year.

Corti begs that they may be permitted to set off two pipes and shoot at each other with shotguns until one or the other falls dead.

**MAR ROYAL WEDDING.**

Belgian Socialists Plan a Big Demonstration.

Brussels, Oct. 5.—The festivities arranged for Saturday and Sunday in order to celebrate the wedding of Prince Albert of Belgium to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria threaten to be troubled by socialist demonstration. The socialists propose to gather Sunday on the square in front of the bourse, where the prince and his bride are to witness a procession of 7,000 school children.

The socialist's organ, Le Peuple, calls on the populace to demonstrate that they are in favor of amnesty and universal suffrage. It depreciates a disturbance of order, declaring that it is to achieve the object in view.

Nevertheless, the authorities fear that the proposed assemblage of socialists will lead to disorder and are considering the abandonment of the procession.

**Wreck Delays Train.**

Ogden, Oct. 6.—The delayed Short Line train reached here at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by a freight wreck near Butte.

**THE HERALD BULLETIN.**

PAGE ONE.  
Bryan in Indiana.  
End of Strike May Impend.  
England Stands With America.

Stewart Rally a Failure.  
Prize For Yellow Fever Cure Won.  
Kearns' St. Ann's Orphanage to Open.

Editorial. PAGE FOUR.  
State Fair. PAGE FIVE.  
Mining Stock Market. PAGE SIX.  
Financial and Commercial. PAGE SEVEN.  
Weekly Trade Review. PAGE EIGHT.  
Dyer's Fortune a Fable.

# END OF STRIKE EXECUTED SLOW

Individual Operators Concede 10 Per Cent Increase.

BELIEF IS THAT THE MINERS WILL ACCEPT

Union Men Plan Two Big Demonstrations.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The decision of the individual coal operators to offer a 10 per cent increase in wages to the striking mine workers is regarded throughout the anthracite region as the beginning of the end of the strike. Nearly all the individual operators today made announcement of their willingness to grant the increase, and notices to this effect, it is expected, will be posted tomorrow. It is fully believed that the few operators who have not yet expressed their intention on the subject will fall in line with the others and grant the increase.

According to reports of the operators, power will be sold to the miners at \$3.00 per ton, instead of \$2.50, as heretofore charged, and the miners will be taken into consideration in figuring the net 10 per cent advance.

No other concessions to the strikers are hinted at, and, in fact, it has been openly declared by some of the operators of the big companies that no further concessions will be granted.

The individual operators delayed announcing their willingness to grant the increase, pending the report of a committee sent by them to New York to endeavor to secure the miners' consent to the coal carrying companies. The committee was unsuccessful and so reported, and the operators, feeling that further opposition to the big companies was useless, decided to follow their lead and to accept the advance.

It is the general opinion that a great majority of the striking mine workers would be satisfied to accept the offer and return to work, but they are waiting for a decision to await the decision of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Mitchell will give no indication of his probable action in the matter beyond his oft-repeated assertion that the men themselves decide. In convention, all questions bearing on a settlement of the differences with the operators, he, however, would not state when such a convention would be called by him.

The opinion prevails that he will wait until every operator expresses a willingness to grant an increase. Meantime arrangements are proceeding for a parade and a mass meeting at Scranton next Wednesday.

**WOMEN ROUT MINERS.**

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 5.—Eight Italians employed on the night shift of the Cavin Pardee & Co. colliery at Latimer were attacked on the public highway by a mob of twenty-five women, mostly Hungarians and Slovaks, who carried clubs, and the ruin of our industries, which Mr. Bryan is specially pledged to effect if he gets the power. One man received a severe cut on the head, while several others were struck by stones.

**PREMIER HAS A STRIKE.**

Scotch Miners Refuse to Work After Being Imported.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 5.—James Dunsmuir, head of the firm of R. Dunsmuir & Co., coal mine owners, and premier of the province of British Columbia, a victim of a peculiar strike. During the provincial campaign last April, in connection with the election of the premier, Dunsmuir was discharged in his province of British Columbia, which he had been working in for many years. He was a considerable proportion of the United States boundary line.

All the expenses of their transportation had been paid by the United States government. They are extremely independent and refuse to submit to the usual mining regulations.

**RIOT AT HAZLETON.**

Hazleton, Oct. 5.—At quitting time tonight an attack was made on the mine workers employed in the Latimer mine. About fifty men, while being conveyed to their homes at Holly Wood, in a railroad car drawn by a mine engine, were attacked by about 100 strikers. Stones and rocks were thrown at the men in the car, and the engine was forced to stop, and a few deputies stepped from the coach and the striking party scattered in all directions.

Two pistol shots were heard, but which side fired they do not know.

**STRIKE FOR LOWER WAGES.**

Kentucky Miners Win Demand of Recognition For Union.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 5.—The striking miners at Baskett won their strike for recognition of the union, carrying with it a reduction of their wages. T. C. Blair, former owner of the coal mines, never recognized the union, but paid wages ranging 5 cents more than the union schedule.

The union has been recognized and the miners have been paid for lower wages ever made.

**Flood Stops Train Service.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 5.—An Evening Wisconsin special train from Chicago to Milwaukee was stopped by a flood on the Milwaukee road at Pine River and abandoned. The Chicago & Northwestern road suffered six washouts between Elkhart Junction and Marshfield and traffic has been suspended.

**Killed In Powder Mills.**

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 5.—By an explosion at Adams Powder Mills near here last night Daniel Burke and Daniel Halbusch received injuries from which they have since died and Reppard DeWitt was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover.

**Messenger Is Generated.**

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—The body of the train robber killed Wednesday night south of Council Bluffs remains unidentified. The coroner's verdict is that Express Messenger Baxter killed the robber and that it was justifiable.

**Second, the military occupation of two**

# GOLDEN SOLID CHUNKS FOUND IN AUSTRALIA

Marvelous Discoveries Reported to Have Been Made at Long Flat, New South Wales.

Nuggets Alleged to Weigh Three Quarters of a Pound—American Claims in Porcupine Reinforced.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5.—A newspaper received here today from Sydney, N. S. W., says a sensational gold discovery has been made at Long Flat, near Gundagai, N. S. W. Pieces of gold covered with oxide of iron have been found weighing up to three-quarters of a pound Troy.

Fully 2,000 ounces were obtained. Half a prospecting dish of the dirt taken out of a chute panned out about twenty-five ounces of gold.

Gold still shows quite as good in the roof drive, there being apparently a seam of almost pure gold.

**NOME IS WORKED OUT.**

Government Mint Agent Reports Entire Product Under \$300,000.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Caleb Whitehead, assayer of the mint, and at present acting as expert special agent of the mint bureau at Nome, Alaska, in a report dated Sept. 3 to George E. Roberts, director of the mint, says that the Nome beach has been practically worked out, and that some of the sluices have not paid expenses. The entire beach product for the year is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Nome, Mr. Whitehead says, comes from the Chitina river, in the middle of yielding good returns for some time to come. It has produced this year about \$100,000. Of course, it is a very small number of rich claims and show creek, which already has produced \$200,000 a year, is regarded as an exceptionally rich district.

Complications, however, Mr. Whitehead says, are rapidly involving all under the direction of the court, as a consequence investments in mines are at a standstill.

**CLAIMED FOR AMERICANS.**

Old Porcupine Boundary Said to Favor United States.

New Whatcom, Wash., Oct. 5.—It is reported that a new boundary marking has been discovered in the disputed Porcupine boundary. The discovery was made by members of a railroad surveying party. They found the monument in the vicinity of Chitina, which is the boundary of a wide swath which was years ago claimed by the United States. The boundary follows the line of this swath, Red Mountain and all the disputed strip on the Canadian side.

It is expected the report of the Dominion government will be made within a few days. If the Canadians claim the line is south of the line, the dispute will be settled.

**BRITAIN WITH HERALLY.**

Stands With America on the Chinese Question.

Orders Are Issued

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD HAS INSTRUCTIONS LIKE CONGER'S

Washington, Oct. 5.—The British government has followed in the footsteps of the United States in the Chinese question. It has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, just as the American government has done. Sir Claude MacDonald has left to his minister discretionary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the credentials of Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and other Chinese officials.

Although the formal response to the last German proposition has not been received, it is believed that the British government has been informed that it is not an answer may not be made at all, being unnecessary. The light of recent developments, Sir Claude MacDonald will be instructed to make some inquiries relative to the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders that have been made.

The first practical outcome of Special Counsel Conger's visit to China, which has been an instruction to him by the state department to co-operate with Minister Conger in the Chinese question. One official is now charged, relative to the maintenance of the Chinese envoys and punishments.

**CHINA MAKES OBJECTIONS.**

Seriously Opposes Part of French Proposition.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Touching the French proposals the officials here have already received intimations that the Chinese government is preparing to offer strenuous objection to some of them, notably to the propositions looking to the raising of the Taku forts and the interdiction of the importation of firearms. It is believed, however, that the imperial government will make an earnest effort to meet the demand of the powers respecting the punishments.

**Li Going to Pekin.**

Tien Tsin, Oct. 3, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Li Hung Chang and M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, had a lengthy conference today, after which it was announced that the allied quadruple would depart for Pekin tomorrow.

**Czar Agrees With Kaiser.**

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch from St. Petersburg has been semi-officially received:

"The Russian government assents to the proposals in Count von Bulow's note, which will be forwarded to the Russian minister at Pekin, has been instructed to that sense."

**WOMAN HELD FOR MURDER.**

Mrs. David Crockett Accused of Killing Husband.

Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 5.—Mrs. David Crockett was brought here and placed in jail today, after a charge of murdering her husband by a charge of murdering her husband at Milton on Monday night last.

The authorities here claim to have made the discovery that the woman bought the pistol in Walla Walla on the night of the murder. Her 12-year-old son also states that she was in the room